

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVI., NO. 4786

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1900,

PRICE 2 CENTS

Our Spring Stock Of
Business Suits, Dress Suits, Outing Suits,
Golf and Bicycle Suits,
As usual, stand pre-eminent for novelties and exclusive fabrics, correctness and grace of style and excellence of workmanship.

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Now is the time to buy **HARNESSES**; we have a few at low prices. They will be higher.

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Gray & Prime
DELIVER
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IN BAGS
NO DUST NO NOISE
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WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turning and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies in addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turning and grading in the city at short notice.
Cemetery lots for sale, also Loom and Turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of Rich and Exchange and North street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham (successor to S. B. Fletcher) 60, Market street, will receive prompt attention.
M. J. CHIFFIN

STATE NEWS.

Items of Interest to People in This Part of New Hampshire.

The summer theatre at The Weir will open for the season Monday with a variety entertainment every afternoon and evening, under the direction of Joseph Flynn.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Orphans' home will take place in Franklin, Wednesday, June 20. It is planned to dedicate the new building on that occasion.

The New Hampshire Historical society will hold its seventy-eighth annual meeting Wednesday, June 20, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Concord.

The candidacy of F. E. Shurtleff of Concord, the former clerk of the United States circuit and district court, for commissioner of bankruptcy is the talk of that city.

The Dover and Portsmouth New Hampshire league teams will cross bats on the diamond at Central park Saturday afternoon.

Professor Bonnett of Boston made a successful balloon ascension and parachute jump at Central park Thursday evening in the presence of a large concourse of people. Following the parachute jump there was a band concert by the Lafayette band of Somersworth and a display of fireworks.

A special train will leave Exeter for Andover, Saturday, at 1 p. m., to accommodate those desiring to attend the Exeter Andover baseball game.

John McDougall of Exeter was killed by an electric car at Hampton Wednesday night. He was lying on the track when the motorcar saw him, and it was too late to bring the car to a stop. The body was badly mutilated. Although it is believed that the man fell asleep on the track while intoxicated, an inquest will be held to ascertain the cause of death. He was about 40 years of age and not married.

Gov. Roosevelt delivered an address at the twenty-fifth anniversary of St. Paul school at Concord on Thursday evening.

The Rev. F. M. J. Burns of Nashua has presented the Firemen's Relief association of that city with a check for \$25. He has also sent a check for a like amount to the police relief association.

New Hampshire pensions—Original widows, etc., renewal, special act, May 24, Annie A. Gibson, Nashua, \$12.

Richard Cobden lodge, Sons of St. George of Dover, has closed its subscription list for the relief of British soldiers' families. The list was opened March 1 and a fund amounting to \$318.14, has been raised.

Hotel men say that there are a few traveling men who avoid Manchester just at present on account of the presence in that city of small-pox.

TEA TABLE TALK.

Major Burke, the smiling and rotund press agent of the Buffalo Bill show, paid a pretty compliment to the Portsmouth police department, during his call upon me about a fortnight ago. Said the major, in the course of a very entertaining recitation of his experiences ahead of the Wild West outfit: "I feel convinced that these fakirs and fly chaps who follow our show in a swarm never have a chance to ply their nefarious and 'skin' the visitors from the country, unless they first secure the sanction of the police—on the sly or in an open official manner. Portsmouth is one of the best towns on the map for us, in this respect. The city marshal here is all right. He won't stand for any of this funny business, but ropes in these scamps just as fast as he sizes them up. He has always done it in previous years and I doubt not that he will conform to that trustworthy custom this season. No, sir, 'Tom' Entwistle never puts a premium on crime—that is, to my knowledge. He's good enough for me. I'll miss my guess if any pickpockets get in their work here when our big show comes, without being 'jugged' promptly."

A prominent citizen made the remark to me on Thursday evening that the small degree of drunkenness seen on the streets Thursday was, in his opinion, something remarkable, considering that the Wild West show was in town and hundreds of country residents, on an outing and bent upon enjoying themselves to the limit, were thronging the streets. And I agreed with him. To be sure, many were jubilant and perhaps gave signs of it, but those who

were behaving themselves obnoxiously or noticeably could be counted upon the fingers of one hand. The police had a very little occasion to interfere with the enjoyment of the masses.

Buffalo Bill is very gracious to the noble Red man in giving him the position of honor in the street parade, every day, and it counts for far more than the casual observer understands. After the drum corps rides Mr. Cody, and next behind him come the chiefs of the several tribes represented in the Wild West show. The Indians are naturally pleased with this, and the veteran frontiersman and scout gained remarkably in their favor when he made this disposition of his dusky-headed subjects. They will do anything for him, regarding him with almost an air of idolatry. Anyway, this is what I am informed by a fellow with the big show, who certainly ought to know. Fogg.

MAINE NOTES.

The Maine Universalist convention closed at Pittsfield on Thursday. The convention was a very profitable one.

The Maine railroad commissioners have decided that the Togus-Angusta electric road may be built. The decision grants the petition of the directors for articles of association.

A boy named Edward McBride of Haverhill, Mass., was killed by a train at Portland on Thursday. The boy was trying to steal a ride on a freight.

Commencement week at the University of Maine will be June 9-13. The programs have been issued.

The Biddeford & Saco electric railroad has been equipped with new cars. The road is preparing for a good summer's business.

Referee in Bankruptcy Lewis Pierce has rendered a decision dismissing the claim of Mrs. Francis Bond of Springfield, Mass., for \$18,000 alleged to be due from the bankrupt estate of Woodbury & Moulton of Portland to the estate of her husband, the late Ephraim Bond of Springfield.

Charles Littlefield of Portland was arrested Thursday on the charge of passing two bogus checks of \$100 each on H. J. Lesard, a hotel proprietor. The checks were purported to have been drawn by A. E. Noyes, trustee.

Mrs. Nancy A. Perkins, the wife of Samuel S. Perkins, died on Friday afternoon, June 1, after a long and painful illness.

Messrs. Whitman Sawyer and A. W. Gilman of the board of prison inspectors, were in Auburn Wednesday, to inspect the county jail. They found the prison in first class condition.

Monday night at six o'clock 300 feet of the new Maine Central sidetrack at Oakland "slumped" in a slough hole. The average "sink" was five to eight feet, and the same "bulging" up of both tracks on one side and land on the other side is noticeable, now as at the previous sinking.

The Home for Aged Women will at once begin the erection of a new brick addition to their present edifice on Emery street, Portland, the architect being John Calvin Stevens. The Home has secured an addition to their lot of sixty feet, the old lot being eighty feet, giving them now a frontage of 160 feet on Emery street.

The Staples Brothers Co. has been organized in Auburn with a capital stock of \$10,000, the purpose of the corporation being general contracting in building. Forest E. Ludden of Auburn is clerk, James A. Pulsifer of Auburn, president, Robert H. Staples of Lawrence, Mass., is treasurer.

Henry Waterhouse of South Portland has planted twelve acres of land with squash seed. There are 2,800 hills, nine feet apart and it required fifteen pounds of seed.

Merely Buying.

Caller—Isn't your mother in, Ethel?
Ethel—No, ma'am. She's down town.
Caller—Shopping?
Ethel—Oh, no, ma'am; I don't think she had time for that. She said she was just going to run down and get some things she needed.—Philadelphia Press.

Versatile Vegetarianism.

"I consider Berkenhead the most accomplished vegetarian I know."
"Accomplished? I don't understand."
"He can eat a meal in nine different kinds of health foods."—Chicago Tribune

Britain occupies a very high place in mining of all kinds. More than 600,000 of her people are employed at the industry, and they produce over \$8,000,000 worth of minerals annually.

The longest underground thoroughfare in Great Britain is in central Dorsetshire, where you can walk seven miles upon a road connecting several coal mines.

ACROSS THE RIVER

Brief Notes From Kittery Gathered For Herald Readers Today.

Everyone who was able to leave town on Thursday evening did so and attended the Buffalo Bill show in Portsmouth. The crowds on the electric railroad were the largest of the year and the accommodations were all that could be desired. To avoid having the Mystic overcrowded fifteen minute trips were made all the evening after the show was over. There were plenty of cars and General Manager Meloon was on hand and gave his personal attention to directing the work. All of the spare hands on the line were pressed into service. There were extra trips until midnight.

There is an epidemic of measles in town at the present time and a large number of persons are restricted to the house by the disease, and the school children are especially affected. The present run is of a different character than that which prevailed here last year, for several that had what was called the German measles at that time have been attacked with the form now prevailing. Marshal Stimpson is improving from his severe injuries received at the navy yard on Tuesday will soon be able to return to work.

Col. Frank Christie of Dover was in town on Thursday, the guest of Thomas Christie of Commercial street.

Principal Stewart of the High school is having some very pretty diplomas prepared for the members of the graduating class.

Mrs. George W. Damon of Government street and grandson, Master Leon Damon, are visiting in Boston for a few days. Master Leon will return and pass a part of the summer here.

The Ladies' social circle of the Second Methodist church will meet this evening with Mrs. Leon G. Young and a pleasant evening is anticipated.

Among the cases before Justice Putnam in York on Thursday was the following, of interest to Kittery people: Thomas Drow Gowen vs. John J. Gunnison for possession of the Gunnison farm in Kittery. J. C. Stewart for plaintiff, S. W. Emery, Portsmouth, for defendant. Mr. Emery having a case at Alfred, he was represented by Thomas H. Sines of Portsmouth. By agreement of parties, case continued to Monday, June 11, at 10 a. m.

The caterpillars have begun their work of destruction about the village and the trees may be as badly stripped as they were a few years ago. Many experiments are being tried to prevent the worms from reaching the trees and some use tar paper and some have tried tanglefoot. Circling the trees with lard is also said to stop their travels as they will not cross this obstruction. One man on Badger's island tried the use of kerosene last year and the trees were badly injured as a result. No leaves appeared on the trees this year.

Kittery is wondering if the rural mail delivery will ever reach the town. There seems to be no reason why it should not and there are many reasons why it should.

Mr. Robert Means of Everett, Mass., is the guest of friends in town.

Miss Gertrude Patch of Boston is the guest of her parents, William F. Patch and wife at Kittery Point.

John M. Howells of New York, son of W. D. Howells, the noted author, is passing a few days at Kittery Point, the guest of George S. Wasson and family.

QUICK TIME.

Battleships Were Ready to Sail in 40 1-2 Hours From Order.

A dispatch was received by Acting Secretary Hackett on Thursday from Rear Admiral Casey, commanding of the League Island navy yard, announcing that the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts had completed their preparation for sea at 3:30 o'clock that afternoon, and would wait for high tide to sail for Hampton Roads.

"The original orders to these ships to leave League Island," said Rear Admiral Crowsfield, "were issued at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, so that it took them only 46 1-2 hours to get ready to sail. This record compares favorably with that made by the ships of any other nation, and I am proud of it."

Acting Secretary Hackett sent telegrams of congratulation to Rear Admiral Casey, Capt. Dickons, commanding the Indiana, and Capt. Train, commanding the Massachusetts, upon their admirable work.

Special sale today at the Globe Grocery Co. of about a dozen ladies' dress patterns, one lot at 75 cents, one lot at a dollar for the 12 yards. This is about half the cost.

CHILDISH IDEAS OF BEAUTY.

Extraordinary Things That Have Pleased Some Little People.

In one of the lectures given at the meetings of the College of Preceptors, a strange light was cast upon the aesthetic ideas of the small child. The lecturer, Miss Isabel Rhys of the Manchester High school, contributed incidentally an account of an experiment of her own. She gave her class of about 30 very young children five minutes to think of the most beautiful thing they ever saw and at the end of that time recorded their answers. The human element was entirely ignored, not one of them referring to any beautiful face. Five children mentioned the moon and stars, one stipulating that it must be the full moon; two the sun and one the setting sun. Two chose flowers, two certain scenery, two birds and two—both of them lay—fell back upon the last object lesson—viz, starfish and sponge. The following joys forever received one vote each: The snow, the rain, a butterfly, the union jack, a tiger's skin, salt, silver and gold, barracks and brooches and pink silk.

In some cases a revision was desired the next day. The girl who at first approved the rain wished afterward to change it to a house with snow dropping from it, a little street in front and a postoffice at the end. The boy who admired barracks next day preferred Maddon Hall. Another boy, who at first suggested a ship with sails, withdrew this in favor of a steamer, which he thought was nicer because of the smoke. Second thoughts were an improvement in the case of another, whose first choice of a steam engine (with the qualification, however, that it was running along in the sunshine) was withdrawn for a country scene he remembered, where there was a stream with golden bracken and the sun shining upon it. The children who were thus interrogated were not city arabs, but came from well to do homes. Yet one of them actually said that the most beautiful thing she had ever seen was a little toy house, "where a woman was sitting by the window and a man coming up to the door, and the woman wouldn't let the man in because he was drunk." A little boy who had been taken to many beautiful places most preferred a glass ball which, when shaken, produced the appearance of a snowstorm inside it, and a girl who had lived for three years under the shadows of one of our noblest cathedrals set in the first place a monkey at the zoo.—Westminster Gazette.

HOW TO STEER A DOG SLED.

It Should Be Navigated Like an Ordinary Plow, Says a Traveler.

Those who are going to Alaska would do well to profit by the experience of men who have been there. The weather there for a greater portion of the year is so severe that the acquisition of knowledge by experience is likely to prove extremely hazardous. A man who has spent several winters in Alaska offers the following suggestions as to the best means of handling a sled:

Travelers in Alaska are finding that about the best way to manage a sled on a trail is to rig handles to it and to follow it as a farmer does a plow. Going down a hill it can be held back by the handles, and on sidling places it is about the only way that it can be kept under absolute control. If the sled is to be pulled by dogs, handles are almost indispensable. If two men furnish the power, it is well for one of them to pull and the other to push, unless they happen to be brothers. In this latter case it prevents trouble in Alaska, as elsewhere, to hitch both abreast and to put no stay chains on the double-track.

The framework which supports the handles by being laced to the side of the sled with strings of rawhide forms a basket, which makes it easier to secure the load. A rope is looped along the edge of the sled all the way around and made stationary. Through these loops from side to side the lash rope is passed, and thus the load is quickly secured.

The problem of pitching the tent at stops and lighting a fire is a serious one. When the thermometer registers 20 or 40 degrees below zero, a man hardly dares to remove his mitt to start a fire, and then during the winter, which is the longest part of the year in Alaska, it is very often difficult to find dry wood. The best thing I have found to get a quick blaze is to carry balls of cloth saturated in coal oil. Place one of these in the stove, light it, and it will ignite almost any kind of wood. The wind proof matches which I have seen in the stores of San Francisco should form a part of every Klondiker's outfit.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Queer English Epitaph.

Stephen Bumbold
Born Feb. 1852. Died March 4 1887.
He lived to one hundred and five.
Sanguine and strong.
An hundred to five you don't live so long.
—Notes and Queries.

CLIMATE NOT CHANGING.

Why the "Oldest Inhabitant's" View Cannot Be Depended Upon.

A correspondent in Northfield, Mass., desires our opinion on the question: "Were the winters of 50 or 75 years ago much colder or were the snowfalls deeper than at present?" The opinion is widely held that the winters were colder and the snowfalls deeper, but I can find nothing to warrant the belief except that in the first part of the century a much larger percentage of the population lived in the hill towns or in the interior, which are both colder than the valley or the coast towns."

On the general question as to appreciable changes in climate the editor's opinion is that there has been no such change in any respect whatever so far as meteorology proper is concerned. If we divide our records of the weather recorded in North America since the days of Columbus into two periods—viz, before and after the year 1800—we shall find that every peculiarity, such as remarkable storms, winds, rains, floods, frosts, etc., recorded in the current century can be matched by a corresponding remarkable event before the year 1800. The popular impression is alluded to by our correspondent as almost entirely from the imperfections of our records and especially of our memories. There is a large class of persons whose habits of thought are so crude that when they experience any very remarkable weather they jump to the conclusion that the climate has changed, forgetting that they themselves have had such a limited personal experience that they are not fair judges of the weather over the whole country or of the climate of a century.

Our correspondent seems to suggest that a certain change in the habits of the people, such as the removal from the interior to the coast or from forests to prairies, or from country or city, or vice versa, will partly account for widespread errors in respect to the climate. The suggestion is excellent, but the editor would be inclined to interpret the phenomenon somewhat differently. The general movement of the population in the past century has been from the Atlantic states westward, and from the country to the city, or quite opposite to the movement suggested by our correspondent. In fact, we find no real agreement in the so called popular traditions with regard to the weather. We have met with quite as many persons who think the winters are more severe as with those who think the winters are less severe than formerly. Everything seems to depend upon how and where the "oldest inhabitant" lived when he was a boy as compared with his present condition. The average climate of the New England so far as the weather is concerned has not appreciably changed since the days when the oldest forest trees were young saplings, and that carries us back nearly 500 years.—Professor Cleveland Abbe in Monthly Weather Review.

Diagnosing Disease.

A medical man, far ahead of his pathy and his training, unable accurately to diagnose a disease which had for a long time baffled him, tried an experiment. Being an expert bacteriologist and knowing by sight the infinitesimal atoms that live to destroy human life, he put the patient into a Russian bath, allowed him to remain until he was drenched with perspiration and then scraped his skin to secure if possible through the exudation a sufficient number of bacilli to enable him to determine the nature of the ailment from which his patient suffered. So many to the square inch meant danger, and by a simple process of mathematical calculation he soon discovered the enemy that was sapping the strongholds of life. He estimated that millions of bacilli were washed out of the body by those streams of perspiration. Having established this as a fact, he made it his practice to examine all obscure cases in the same way. If the system is overcharged with bacilli and the perspiration furnishes courses upon which they float from the body, surely this ought to be one of the most accurate methods of diagnosing doubtful cases. That the perspiration of human beings is poisonous is an admitted fact. Small animals are readily killed by subcutaneous injections of perspiration collected after violent exercise.—New York Ledger.

The Wrong Word.

"Newspapers make use of some very strange expressions," remarked Mrs. Snuggs.

"Do they?" replied her husband.

"For instance, here is an article which speaks of speculators pocketing their losses, when I should suppose that they really unpocketed them.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Mr. Gladstone, writing in Chambers' Journal, says: "I recognize Dickens as a great factor in the literature of the century. But it made me angry to read somewhere that Dante was as familiar a name in Florence as Dickens in London."

UP-TO-DATE BOOTS AND OXFORDS

DUNCAN'S,
5 Market St.

Our **OXFORDS** are the handsomest, easiest, coolest and most up-to-date shoes made.

An inspection will convince any man or woman that we are justified in saying we have the finest and most fashionable leathers, most correct and latest shapes. All prices from \$1.25 to \$5.00.

AMERICA TO JOIN JAPAN

Russian Aggression May Force
Such a Combination.

THE SITUATION VERY SERIOUS.

Carbont Helena and Battalion of
Marines Ordered From Manila to
Take-What Washington Thinks
About the Crisis.

Washington, June 7.—China's chaotic
condition is causing the administration
considerable concern.

After the receipt of an alarming dis-
patch from Manila, which in-
cludes the officials to the belief that
the fighting which occurred near Peking
was between the foreign guards and the Box-
ers, instructions were sent by cable to
Rear Admiral Remey directing him to
send the Helena or some other light draft
gunboat, if the vessel named was not at
Manila, with a battalion of marines to
Rear Admiral Kempf's assistance.

Instructions were also sent to Rear Ad-
miral Kempf and to Minister Conger to
consult as to their course of action, and
the diplomatic officer was further direct-
ed to act in "unison with the representa-
tives of other powers" for the protection
of foreign life and property.

Under this instruction, an official said,
Mr. Conger will take no action affecting
the general integrity of the Chinese em-
pire. He will limit to the protection of
life and property any action which he
may take in agreement with other diplo-
matic representatives.

In the dispatch received yesterday Min-
ister Conger recommends that the United
States participate in an international
blockade of the Peking river. What Mr.
Conger means by this recommendation
the authorities do not understand, and he
has been asked for an explanation.

It is believed that the report that the
Japanese government has protested
against the landing of a preponderating
Russian force is correct.

In official circles it is said that were
Russia to take such action over Japanese
protest this government might feel dis-
posed to step in and add the weight of its
objection to that of the Tokyo govern-
ment.

What the authorities hope is that the
powers will reach an understanding, as
they did when the first force was landed,
that each shall disembark an equal num-
ber of troops to co-operate for the protec-
tion of foreigners.

Views of a Diplomat.

Discussing the situation, a diplomat
said that the United States was the one
power whose attitude would determine
the fate of the Chinese empire.

"If the United States will say that it
is opposed to the dispatch by Russia or any
other power of a larger force into China
than that sent by the other govern-
ments," he continued, "such action will
not be taken by Russia. This is the great
result of the acquisition of the Philip-
pines by this country. President McKin-
ley has in the Philippines a well trained
force of 80,000 men who are tired of pur-
suing flying natives and who would be
glad to have an opportunity to operate in
a country where the climate is better
and where the enemy will not run away.

With the United States detaching with
Great Britain and Japan, Russia would
not dare to act. But what is necessary
for this government formally to announce
its policy at once, if in line with what I
suggest, so as to give warning. I am sure
the warning would be heeded."

The Helena, which has been directed
to proceed to Taku, will be sent by Rear
Admiral Kempf to Tientsin. This vessel
was especially designed for service
in the waters of China and has very
light draft, so that she will be able to
reach Tientsin without trouble. It is
gathered from Admiral Kempf's advice
that he fears that Tientsin will be at-
tacked, but if the city is recovered by
the Helena no doubt is felt that the Box-
ers will be repulsed. If the Helena starts
at once for Taku, she should at latest
reach her destination by next Monday.

Japan Mobilizing Fleet.

Shanghai, June 7.—Alarm reports
are current here of the hurried mobiliza-
tion of the Japanese fleet. In consequence
of the mobilization of the Japanese fleet,
in consequence of the representation
of Japan the landing of a large Russian
force at Taku is alleged to have
been stopped. It is believed here that
should Russia persist in sending such a
preponderance of military force to the
front a collision with Japan will inevitably
result.

Soldiers Fight Boxers.

Shanghai, June 7.—The soldiers dis-
patched to attack the Boxers have fought
an engagement close to Peking. Many
were killed on both sides. The soldiers
that rendered the heaviest aid, the
Mexican (Robinson and Norman, have since
been killed and dismembered the bodies.
The station at Yanting, three miles
from Peking, has been burned.

Germany Sends a Warship.

Berlin, June 7.—German official circles
continue to regard the Chinese situation
as grave. This is shown by the addition-
al number of German ships which have
left and from the fact that the German
protected cruiser Hertha, bearing the
commander of the far Asiatic squadron,
Rear Admiral Bendemann, has been or-
dered to proceed to Taku.

Indiana Democrats.

Indianapolis, June 7.—The difference
and conflicting opinions which on the
eve of the Democratic state convention
threatened to disrupt the deliberations
and precipitate a warm discussion were
settled in the various committees, and
the convention yesterday was strikingly
harmonious from beginning to end. The
work of the convention was transacted
expeditiously. The following ticket was
named: Governor, John W. Kern of In-
dianapolis; lieutenant governor, John C.
Lawler of Salem; secretary of state, Ad-
am Heintzberger of New Albany; sec-
retary of treasury, R. P. Williams of Pa-
votter; for railway commissioners, John
state treasurer, Jerome Hoff of Peru;
attorney general, C. P. Drummond of
Plymouth; delegates at large, Samuel B.
Moore of Indianapolis, Hugh M. Daugherty
of Bluffton, James Mackinlock of La-
fayette and George B. Menden of Mount
Vernon.

Alaska Democrats Convene.

Seattle, Wash., June 7.—The steamer
Cottage City has arrived here bringing
news of the Democratic convention held
at Juneau. The convention declared for
Bryan. The platform denounced the
growth of trusts, taxation and "unwarranted
favoritism to the shipping and
commercial interests of Canada to the in-
jury of American interests on the coast
and the ruin of Alaska trade."

CONGRESS DIDN'T ADJOURN.

Deadlock on the Naval Appropria-
tion Bill.

Washington, June 7.—Congress, which
was expected to adjourn last night until
next December, did not adjourn, and
through the action of the house, after a
session full of excitement and hot de-
bate, a recess was taken until 10 o'clock
this morning. The action of the house
was taken without regard to the senate,
which was waiting in good faith in an-
ticipation of ending the session accord-
ing to the programme arranged.

The fight came in the house on the
naval appropriation bill. The conferees
had reached a complete agreement in
anticipation of the session, and this
only awaited favorable action, when a
motion to adjourn was in order.

A compromise had been reached relative
to ocean surveys by which \$50,000
was appropriated for the naval hydro-
graphic survey. This aroused Mr. Can-
non, who was opposed to taking the sur-
vey work from the coast and geodetic
survey bureau, and in a fit of bad temper
he accused the house conferees of in-
sulting the true and wise. He followed
the original conferees on the part
of the house refused to again serve, and
when new conferees were appointed a
motion to take a recess until today at 10
a. m. carried.

This action is unusual, as the senate
has been working in good faith for an
agreement, that the session might end
according to the programme decided up-
on. The hearing, a also unexpected re-
cess of the house the senate without pub-
lic comment also took a recess until 11
o'clock today.

Mysterious Neely Package.

Indianapolis, June 7.—There is a mys-
terious package in the postoffice at Mun-
cie that the government officers here are
trying to get possession of. It is address-
ed to Charles W. Neely, a clerk of Union
National bank, Munice, and bears the
postmark of San Jose, Costa Rica. The
package reached Munice several days ago.
The government officers are not sure as
to the contents of the parcel. They think
it may contain Cuban postage stamps, or
it may have some of Neely's money in it.
Maybe both of these guesses are wrong,
and the package may have nothing in it
of value to the government. But an effort
is being made to get possession of it and learn
what it contains. Neely is a clerk of the
court here, and is a resident of San Jose,
Costa Rica. He filed an affidavit with
the clerk of the United States court, giving
information of the parcel and asked that
a summons in garnishment be served on
David Conmick, postmaster at Munice, re-
quiring him to appear and give what infor-
mation he may possess. The package is
unregistered, and the cover gives no in-
dication of what it may contain. Federal
Marshal Boyd left last night for Munice
to serve the writ on the postmaster.

Panic at a Circus.

Chicago, June 7.—The reserved seat
section of seats collapsed last night at a
performance of the E. F. Davis show
and menagerie in south Chicago. The au-
dience was thrown into a howling
struggling mob. During the excitement
the animals of the show became unman-
ageable, and for a time it was feared
that many of them would break from the
enclosures into the crowd. Nine persons
were badly hurt. Several other persons re-
ceived minor bruises. Manager Samuel Mc-
Flynn says the accident was due to the
weight of some malicious person, who had
knocked out one of the rear props of the
stand. Nine hundred persons were in the
tent, and of this number 300 were seated
in the reserved section. Many were won-
dered and children and men were intent on
the performance when there was a sud-
den crash, and the stand collapsed in a
heap. Spectators thought the stand had
been defective in construction were de-
nied by Manager McFlynn.

Silver Service Given to Battleship.

Norfolk, June 7.—The presentation of
a silver service to the battleship Ken-
tucky by the citizens of that state drew
a large crowd to Old Point Comfort. The
ceremony occurred on the upper deck of
the vessel, where Colonel Harry W. Wis-
singer of Louisville, addressing Captain
C. H. Chester, commander of the Ken-
tucky, in eloquent words presented in the
name of the people of Kentucky the silver
service to the battleship. Captain
Chester replied in a happy manner and
said, "The Kentucky, which is the peer
of any battleship in the world, will al-
ways uphold the honor of the state whose
name it bears and on her flag." As Captain
Chester concluded the speech broke
out with the air, "My Old Kentucky
Home." This concluded the formal exer-
cises. The Kentucky delegation was then
entertained at an elaborate luncheon.
The event closed with a ball at the
Chamberlain.

Pettigrew Indorsed.

Chambersburg, S. D., June 7.—The Dem-
ocratic state convention for the selection
of eight delegates to the Kansas city
convention concluded its labors last night.
The delegates were instructed for Bry-
an. The adoption of the report of the
committee on resolutions was opposed
owing to paragraphs eulogistic of Charles
McClure, the Populist nominee for vice
president, concerning the course of Sen-
ator Pettigrew in the senate and recom-
mending that the Democratic convention
be held at Yankton July 11 for the
nomination of a state ticket in honor him
for re-election, thus binding every Dem-
ocratic member of the legislature to his
support. After a prolonged debate, how-
ever, the resolutions as reported by the
committee were adopted. Sympathy was
extended to the Boers, and imperialism
and trusts were denounced.

Dockery For Governor.

Kanawha City, June 7.—For governor,
Alexander M. Dockery of Gallatin; for
lieutenant governor, John A. Lee of St.
Louis; for secretary of state, S. B. Cook
of Mexico; for state auditor, Albert O.
Allen of New Madrid; for attorney gen-
eral, E. C. Crow of Webb City; for
treasurer, R. P. Williams of Pavotter;
for railway commissioners, John C. Law-
son of Jefferson; for presidential electors,
large James A. Reed of Kansas City
and William A. Rothwell of Moberly.
The platform reaffirms allegiance to the
Chicago platform of 1896, particularly
specifying "10 to 12" indorses Bryan, de-
nounces trusts and declares emphatically
against "imperialism."

Duke of Norfolk Badly Hurt.

London, June 7.—The Duke of Norfolk,
who is lieutenant colonel of the Second
battalion of the Royal Sussex yeomanry,
now in South Africa, has met with a
somewhat serious accident by falling
from his horse. His hip was dislocated,
and he received other injuries.

A STRANGE ANOMALY

THAT KING OF AMERICAN FOOD
FISHES, THE SHAD.

It is a Salt Water Fish, Yet It Is Only
Known in Fresh Water—Its Ocean
Life and Habits Are a Mystery to
Scientists.

The shad is the king of American food
fishes. As soon as winter is fairly gone
this splendid creature appears in count-
less myriads, and from Florida to Maine
it forms the bone of the most valuable
"harvests of the sea." It may be con-
sidered an American fish, for the Euro-
pean "maifisch," that resembles it, on the
other side, is far inferior to it. The
flesh of our shad is rich without being
oily and has a flavor unequalled even by
the salmon. Unimaginative science has
recognized this quality in the technical
name given to it and knows it as the *Alosa
sapidissima*, the most toothsome shad,
and no one who has tasted a "planked
shad" will criticize the title.

The shad is a member of the herring
family, an immense tribe that includes
the sardines, the alewives, or "river her-
rings," and many well known fishes, and
like them, it is a salt water fish. Little
or nothing is known of its ocean life.

The parts of the sea to which it resorts.
The food it eats and its movements when
in its native home of the Potomac, are de-
termined, and it presents the strange anomaly
of a sea fish known only in fresh
water. Like its kindred, it moves in
great shoals, and to this fact the family
owes its name, for the word herring
came to us from an old German term
meaning army. The movements of the
shad seem to depend on the temperature
of the water, and a late spring will delay
their coming upriver.

The annual run into the rivers is solely
for spawning, and they appear in almost
regular succession, according to latitude.
About the middle of November the run
commences in St. Johns river, in Flori-
da, and the first or second week in Janu-
ary finds them in the Savannah and
Edisto. Somewhat later they enter the
streams of North Carolina, while April
is usually the month in which they are
most abundant in the Potomac. By the
middle of May they have reached New
Brunswick, and their season is over. The
time they stay in fresh water varies, and
it seems that under some circumstances
they may remain in the rivers throughout
the year, and occasionally one is taken in
midwinter, but as a rule they are found
only in the spawning season.

Shad were formerly very abundant and
went for long distances up the rivers in
search of spawning grounds. The reck-
less building of dams cut them off from
their spawning beds and so diminished
their numbers until they seemed threat-
ened with extinction, and the shallo-
wness of the rivers and the shallow
ground on which the eggs are laid became
clogged up by the sawdust and other refuse
that a shortsighted public policy allowed
to be thrown into streams. The fear of
the loss of this important industry was
one of the causes that led to the estab-
lishment of the United States commis-
sion of fish and fisheries, and it is mainly
by the efforts of this bureau that it has
been restored to its importance.

This has been effected by artificial cul-
ture. The fish commission has several
stations situated on noted shad streams
and a steamer, the Fishhawk, that is
practically a floating hatchery that fol-
lows the fish, and in these millions of
young are hatched. The "finger" fish
are captured on the way to the spawning
beds, and the spawn is gently pressed
"stripped" into tin pans and fertilized by
milt taken from the males by mixing
eggs and milt together. The eggs are
then put into the hatching jars, and then
the fry develop. The jars are arranged
so that the water flows in through a
tube that reaches nearly to the bottom
and flows out through the top, the cur-
rent keeping up a boiling motion in the
mass of eggs. All the dead eggs rise to
the top and are carried off into the waste
pipes, so that they are not dangerous to
the living ones. The living eggs are
heavier than the dead ones and stay near
the bottom, so the hatching jar sorts
them out automatically.

In from 3 to 15 days, according to the
temperature of the water, the fry begin
to hatch. A young shad is about one-
fourth of an inch long and is almost im-
perceptible to the eye. It is very trans-
parent, and to this invisibility it owes
its escape from enemies. As soon as it
hatches the young fish rises to the top
of the jar and is carried by the current
of water into a large collecting tank,
where it stays until the whole lot is
hatched. The fish commission gets about
98 per cent of fry from the eggs it pro-
duces, including unfertilized and dead
eggs in the count. A pair of shad yield
from 15,000 to 30,000 fertile eggs, and
but two in this number reach adult age.
The number will be maintained. This
means that in nature only from 1-150 to
1-75 of 1 per cent survive.

As soon as possible after hatching is
complete the young shad are planted.
The fish commission cars are loaded with
tanks filled with fry and dispatched to
the rivers into which the tiny fish are
put at first, just as the checks, and then
Richly endowed by nature as is our Pa-
cific coast, one valuable gift is missing.
The shad is not a native of the Pacific,
and soon after the fish commission was
organized it was urged to try to intro-
duce the fish into these new waters. No
such feat had been attempted before, but
Professor Baird, aided by Dr. Tuleforn
H. Benn and Livingston Stone, finally
succeeded in carrying the Atlantic fry
across the continent and planted them in
the Sacramento river. Other plants
have followed, and the fish is now abun-
dant from Mexico to Alaska. Had the
commission done nothing but this it
would have more than paid for its cost—
Washington Star.

Reward.

Employer.—I have noticed, Mr. John-
son, that you are all the while, even
put your whole life and soul into your
work; that no detail is too small to ex-
cuse your critical attention, no hours too
long to cause you to yawn.

Clerk (joyfully).—Yes, sir!

Employer.—And so, Mr. Johnson, I am
forced to discharge you at once. It is
such chaps as you that go out and start
diverting establishments until they have got
the whole thing down pat.—Judge.

The seven provinces of Canada have a
total area of 1,078,000 square miles and
the nine territories 2,231,000 square
miles, while the great lakes of the St.
Lawrence system have an area of 47,000
square miles.

Love is a species of heart disease.

It is advisable to call in a clergyman when
Buffalo Times.

AGUINALDO CONTRADICTION.

General Greene Denies Veracity of
Certain Statements.

Washington, June 7.—The president
sent to the senate a reply to the state-
ments made by Aguinaldo in his "true
version of the Philippine revolution." In
that statement Aguinaldo said, among
other things, that the Spaniards had
captured six guns from the American
soldiers in front of Manila before the
surrender of that city to the American
forces and that they were recaptured by
the Filipinos and returned to the Ameri-
cans.

This statement was referred to General
F. V. Greene, who was in charge of the
American troops, with the request for an
explanation. General Greene referred
the matter to the battalion and battery
commanders who were engaged against
the Spaniards at the time referred to,
and he forwarded their replies in refuta-
tion of the charge.

General Greene himself says: "The
statements made by Aguinaldo are abso-
lutely without foundation. Each and
every one of them is untrue. The United
States did not fall back, did not abandon
a single rifle or a single field gun, did not
make a precipitate retreat, the Filipinos
did not rush to our assistance, did not re-
capture the rifles and field guns and did
not return them to the Americans. The
Filipinos took no part in the engage-
ments between the Spanish and Ameri-
can troops. Every single statement in
the extract quoted in your letter is false."

ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

Citizens Will Ask Governor to Call
Out Militia.

St. Louis, June 7.—Judging from all
standpoints, yesterday was the most un-
eventful since the strike on the St. Louis
Transit company's system was in-
augurated a month ago. Negotiations be-
tween the strikers and the company have
reached the deadlock stage, and no one
dares prophesy what the ultimate result
will be.

The citizens' committee met to con-
sider a statement given out by ex-Gov-
ernor Stone, in which he blames the
transit company for the breaking off of
negotiations. On adjournment it was
announced that the committee had not
formulated a new proposition, but that it
considered the one presented to the strik-
ers on Saturday fair and equitable. If
ex-Governor Stone returns to the city
today, a conference between him and
Judge H. S. Priest, attorney of the
transit company, probably will be held,
where the proposition drawn up by the
citizens' committee and approved by the
transit company will be gone over in the
hope of effecting a settlement.

Dewey in Columbus.

Columbus, O., June 7.—The campfire
at the Auditorium last night was a fit-
ting climax of the day's events. The im-
mense building was packed with people,
the crowd numbering fully 10,000. Ad-
miral Dewey was escorted from the hotel
to the Auditorium by the Columbus rifles
and about 500 veterans of the civil war.
The admiral received a tremendous ovation
when introduced by Governor Nash.
He said he would rather sail into Manila
bay than to the city that memorable
first day of May than face such an audi-
ence. The late war was but a skirmish,
he declared, compared with the conflict
between the north and the south. Short
addresses by distinguished citizens, among
whom were General J. W. Keifer, Gen-
eral S. H. Murt, General R. B. Brown
and Colonel James Kilbourne, were
made. Admiral Dewey retired from the
campfire shortly after speaking and was
the guest for a few minutes of the news-
paper men at a Bohemian smoker.

Piggott Beats Troup.

Waterbury, Conn., June 7.—The first
significant product of the deliberations
of the delegates to the Democratic state
convention which will be held in this city
today came in the victory of ex-Con-
gressman James Piggott of New Haven
over Alexander Troup of that city also,
when in the second congressional dis-
trict caucus Mr. Piggott was nominated as
delegate at large. In the first congress-
ional district Colonel E. M. Graves of
Hartford was chosen, and in the fourth
district Homer S. Cummings of Stamford
received the nomination. The third con-
gressional district caucus was postponed
until today. The only contesting dele-
gations that appeared before the state cen-
tral committee last night were from New
London, and after long deliberation it
was agreed to admit both delegations to
the convention, giving each member a
half vote.

Wheeler to Be Retired Soon.

Washington, June 7.—It is said at the
war department that General Wheeler
will be given an unpaid assignment as
major general in the regular army, and
his commission as brigadier general of
regulars, but that he will be placed on
the retired list within the next few days.
This plan of action, it is said, is in ac-
cordance with an understanding reached
between the president and General Wheel-
er. The retirement will be made upon
General Wheeler's application and is in
conformity with the statute authorizing
the president to retire officers of the army
upon their own application after they
have been given an unpaid assignment as
major general in the regular army. Gen-
eral Wheeler was born Sept. 10, 1836, and
in the natural course of events would be
retired for age Sept. 10 next, when he will
reach the age of 64 years, the statutory
limit of active service in the army.

Music Teacher Goes Burgling.

Lowell, Mass., June 7.—George E. Kit-
tridge, aged 22, a well known and re-
spected music teacher, was arrested in
the act of breaking into a store. At the
station a burglar's Jimmy, chisel and a
very large bunch of keys were found on
him. Later at his home articles said to
have been taken from residences in the
fashionable Highlands district were dis-
covered. Burglaries at the Highlands
have occurred almost every Sunday
evening since April 15 while the occupants
were at church. In eight breaks more
than \$1,000 worth of property was taken.
The friends of the arrested man maintain
that he is innocent.

Suit Against Standard Oil Company.

Anderson, Ills., June 7.—A suit has
been brought against the Standard Oil
company for the waste of natural gas,
damages being placed at \$20,000. The
legislature passed a law against the
waste of natural gas, with a penalty of
\$200 a day as long as the waste contin-
ues. Several companies were made de-
fendants, and a case was carried to the
supreme court to test the constitutionality
of the law. The court sustained the
law, and all the companies interested ac-
quiesced except the Standard Oil com-
pany, which, it is charged, paid no at-
tention to the decision.

THE NATION'S EXPENSES

Nearly a Billion Appropriated
by Fifty-sixth Congress.

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. CANNON

Chairman of House Committee Ex-
amines Where the Government's
Money Goes—Cost of the Spanish-
American War.

Washington, June 7.—A carefully pre-
pared statement on the appropriations
of the session was made last night by Sen-
ator Allison, chairman of the senate com-
mittee on appropriations, and Chairman
Cannon of the house committee on ap-
propriations. The statement says:

"The appropriations made by the first
session of the Fifty-sixth congress amount
to \$709,729,476. This sum includes \$131,
247,155 estimated to be on account of in-
cident to the late war with Spain, and
deducting it the remaining amount, \$578,
482,324, represents the ordinary appropria-
tions made for the support of the gov-
ernment during this session.

"It will be observed that after deduct-
ing the amounts estimated to have been
appropriated on account of or incident to
the war with Spain for the ensuing, the
current and the last fiscal years (which
are the period since the beginning of
the Spanish war), the appropriations for
the five fiscal years, including the two im-
mediately preceding the war, are: 1897,
\$515,845,194; 1898, \$528,735,079; 1899,
\$532,371,088; 1900, \$524,278,866; 1901,
\$578,482,324.

"This shows an apparent excess in the
ordinary appropriations at this session
for the fiscal year 1901 of \$49,747,242
over the appropriations for the fiscal year
1897, which immediately preceded the
Spanish war. The chief increases in ordi-
nary expenses for 1901 over those for
1897 are: Increase of the navy, \$7,081,
916; pensions, \$3,981,350; postal service,
exclusive of newly acquired territory,
\$17,782,000; twentieth census, \$9,000,000.

"Permanent appropriations (including
\$2,000,000 for requirements of sinking
fund, \$4,000,000 for redemption of na-
tional bank notes), \$6,634,000. The total
of these increases is \$50,202,826.

"These increases in federal appropria-
tions need no defense and but a word of
explanation.

"The amount for the department of ag-
riculture is only a proper compliance with
the natural demands of the agricultural
interests of the country. For pensions
the amount simply represents the natural
increase of the pension roll.

"For the increase of the navy the ex-
cess over the appropriations of 1898 is
necessary for the construction, armor,
armament and equipment of battleships,
cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats
heretofore authorized and is no more
than is absolutely necessary toward plac-
ing the navy expeditiously in the proper
condition universally demanded by the
people for the national defense.

"Much of the actual increase is attrib-
utable to the increased volume of busi-
ness in the treasury, war and navy de-
partments incident to the war with
Spain, although no part of it is included
in the table which is submitted of in-
creased appropriations on account of the
war.

Under permanent appropriations, aside
from \$6,000,000 for interest on the war
loan, two considerable increases appear,
one for \$4,000,000 for the redemption of
circulating notes of national banks out of
funds deposited with the treasury for
that purpose, the transaction being purely
one of bookkeeping and in no way af-
fecting the public funds. The amount of
estimated redemption out of bank funds
is simply \$4,000,000 greater than in 1898,
and by process of bookkeeping that
amount is added to the appropriations
for 1901.

"An increase of \$2,000,000 is made in
the amount estimated to meet the re-
quirements of the sinking fund for 1901
over the sum estimated and included in
the appropriations for 1898. This in-
crease is on account of the Spanish war
loan of \$200,000,000.

"The approximate amounts, as nearly
as they can be arrived at, appropriated
on account of or incident to the war with
Spain during each of the three sessions
of congress held since the beginning of
that war are set forth in detail. The
amounts thus appropriated during the two
sessions of the last congress, covering the
period at the close of the fiscal year 1900,
aggregate \$482,562,083. Of this whole
sum it is estimated by the treasury de-
partment that to June 30 inst. the total
expenditures will not exceed \$392,000,
000, leaving a surplus of \$90,000,000 af-
ter meeting outstanding obligations to be
covered into the treasury. Thus for the
conduct of that momentous war and the
resultant effects congress amply made
provision, and the administration has
wisely and prudently made expendi-
tures from the liberal sums thus placed
at its disposal."

McKinley at the Capitol.

Washington, June 7.—President McKin-
ley paid a visit yesterday to his old
quarters in the ways and means commit-
tee room and occupied the seat in which
as chairman of that committee he shaped
the McKinley bill. The visit occurred
about 4:30 p. m. and was quite unex-
pected. The president and members of his
cabinet had been at the senate attending
to the signing of belated bills, and then
the president asked his associates to
join him in a walk over to the house.
The president swung through the main
corridor, acknowledging frequent saluta-
tions, and went direct to his old commit-
tee room. Chairman Payne, Mr. Gros-
venor and Mr. McCall were there, and
the distinguished visitors were cordially
greeted. Word was sent to Speaker
Henderson, and he joined the party
along with many other prominent mem-
bers.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, June 7.—The following
fourth class postmasters have been ap-
pointed:

Pennsylvania—Aiken, John W. Horro-
bin; Ann Rock, Bertha M. Neely; Lo-
gan's Ferry, C. K. McMath; Lower Hel-
delberg, Michael K. Smith; New Helm-
sburg, C. F. Bowman; Shavertown, Samuel
P. Totten.

Its Forming a Cabinet.

London, June 7.—Advices received from
Japan say the cabinet presided over by
the Marquis Yamagata has resigned and
that the emperor invited the minister of
Finance, Count Matsukata Masayoshi, to
form a new cabinet, but he declined, and
the Marquis Ito is now endeavoring to
form a coalition ministry.

SOME INDULGE FOR THE LOVE OF IT,
SOME FOR SOCIABILITY.

A Third Class So In Order to Be
"Sperry" A Woman Who Loves the
Wood Talks Like an Expert About To-
bacco, Pipes and Cigarette Holders.

A young woman, the owner of a cozy
little smoking room, who makes no secret
of her enjoyment of an after dinner pipe,
was questioned the other day as to why
women use tobacco. She was seated in
the cozy little room and with a special
friend was enjoying a pull.

"Well," said she, "American women
who smoke can be catalogued in three
classes—namely, those who do it for the
love of the weed itself, those who do it to
be sociable, and those who wish to appear
sporty. I belong to the first class, my
friend over there to the second class, while
the third class—oh, well, they are the girls
one sees and reads about as smoking in
cafes, on the street cars and other public
places, though I must say women who
smoke in public places do not always do it
to attract attention.

"I remember last spring on shipboard,
when returning from a winter in Florida,
quite a pretty girl was discovered smoking
on deck. She had selected a part of the
deck away from the other passengers and
was quietly enjoying a cigarette when a
party of men saw her.

"I bet you \$50 I can speak to that girl
and in ten minutes be on the
friendly terms with her," said one of a
group of good looking young fellows to his
friend.

"The bet was not made, but after walking
around and seeing the girl's face at
closer range another young man of the
group said he would fail if he attempted
it. The first mentioned young man strode to
the girl's end of the deck, loitered
around in her neighborhood, and then,
taking out a cigar, said to her with his
most killing smile and bow:

"I have left my match safe in my state-
room. Won't you be good enough to give
me a light?"

"She silently handed him her lighted
cigarette. After lighting his cigar he re-
turned her cigarette with expressions of
his gratitude. She took the cigarette,
tossed it overboard, left her seat and went
to her stateroom without opening her lips
to him. Of course his friends had the
laugh on him, and all the women around
who had witnessed the performance were
laughing with him. The girl, however, learned
that she was fond of tobacco and made
dashed by the odor of stale smoke,
and so for that reason she did not smoke
in the privacy of her own room.

"For myself I always smoke after din-
ner, and when I'm at home a pipe. Of
course during the day, when inclined, I
smoke just about as men do, sometimes
one pipeful, sometimes several. I can
think better when smoking, and also it
rests me. Now, my friends, as a rule,
smoke merely to be sociable. They take a
cigar or cigarette at a dinner or luncheon
where they are handed around after the
coffee or when paying a social call. Some-
times we all imagine we talk more easily
while smoking. But none of these girls
miss her smoke when she is prevented
from taking it, nor does she ever smoke
when alone. Not so with the women who
love the weed itself. They become irri-
table and as cross as bears when forced to
do without it. As I have a smoking room,
I try always to keep it supplied with the
latest goods.

"My pipe—that is, my favorite pipe, for
I really have pipes by the dozen—was
given me by my oldest brother and has his
face into the bowl. You see how beauti-
fully it is colored, and I have only been
smoking it a few months. The best meerschaum
has a clouded, dirty appearance. It ap-
pears to have pores in it, and is creamy in
color. The white kind, that which looks
like chalk, is very objectionable. That
was the kind I first picked out, and I can
remember my brother's laugh at me.

"Cigarette holders are to be had all the
way from these cheap but dainty looking
little affairs of paper mache, with quill
mouthpieces, to the most expensive ones of
gold and silver. The latest and the latest
are of silver filigree with amber mouth-
pieces. You see they are very like cigar
holders, only much smaller. As I have
some friends who object to touching their
cigarettes and cigars with their fingers I
bought a lot of these little holders. They
are the latest out and are made so that
the little gold or silver ring may be slipped
on the finger and by simply pressing a spring
the nippers will open and close around the
cigarette. They are very convenient little
affairs, especially when one is playing
cards.

"Of course, you know that very few
women now like to smoke really filled
cigarettes, and as some of them object to
touching the tobacco I bought a little im-
ported machine which fills them very rapidly.
All you have to do is to put the to-
bacco in this little box, slip in the cigar-
ette paper tubes, turn the handle and your
cigarettes come out perfectly filled.

"Many women who fill their own cigar-
ettes have the habit of filling them with
monogrammed in silver or gold. Some of
them have the ends tipped. Almost any
of the shops that make a specialty of keep-
ing women's smoking materials have this
stamping done at a very slight extra cost
on the thousand slips. Some of my friends
prefer white rice paper, while others pre-
fer the corn paper, which is a delicate
shade of yellow. Some girls contend that
fancy paper has nothing to do with the
flavor of a cigarette and insist on using
the margin of newspapers or any soft pa-
per that comes to hand. Of course, beau-
tiful cigarettes may be bought already
filled with any and all brands of tobacco,
but they are not nearly so good as those
we roll. Some girls touch the edge of the
paper with their tongues to make them
adhere, while others simply bend up the
ends.

"The majority of women—I'm sure all
my friends do—prefer a Turkish to-
bacco. Some are fond of the long cut, others
of the short cut. For my own use I like
both, the short cut for my pipe, the long
cut for my cigarettes, and I don't care
any one to handle it either. I don't care
to have the shreds disturbed. One good
point about the mild Turkish tobacco is
that it has less nicotine than any other
kind. I have been told that it contained
opium, and maybe it does, for it is certain-
ly soothing, and I would forgive my worst
enemy after my second pipe. But, as I
said before, I belong to the class who
smoke for the love of it. Those who
smoke only to be sociable do not as a rule
experience any such effects. They do it
apely because others around them do.
Sperry, the third class, the girls who wish
to attract attention, they use it only as a
tool to feel whether they ever give the il-
lusion of a cigarette a second thought,"

no serious results.

Made on Deep Water Vessels of Oak and
of Gas Pipe.

When the American sailor on a deep
water ship goes aloft nowadays, he runs
up the ratlines just as he always did, but
the ratlines now used on large vessels are
something very different from the ratlines
once commonly used and still used gen-
erally on smaller vessels.

The old time ratlines familiar in all pic-
tures of ships were made of ratlines stuff,
which is of hemp and about half an inch
in diameter. The shrouds of a vessel, run-
ning from the sides of the ship to the
mastsheads, converge toward the tops, so
that the ratlines are out of graduated
lengths. In securing rope ratlines to the
shrouds two half litches were taken
around each inner shroud, and the ends,
which had been turned and applied in
forming an eye, were lashed to the outer
shrouds. Nothing could exceed the ship-
shape appearance of well set up rigging,
with the ratlines across taut as bow-
strings. But, as a matter of fact, they
soon began to sag, and anybody interested
in ships will recall vessels he has seen
whose ratlines fairly hung in loops, they
were so old and slack. It required con-
stant care and considerable labor to keep
them up in shape.

About 20 years ago on an American ship
ratlines of oak were substituted for the
time honored ratlines of ratlines stuff, and
in the course of the next ten years rigid
ratlines came into common use on Ameri-
can deep water vessels, and they still re-
main. Ratlines are now made of sections
of gas pipe as well as of oak. The oak rat-
lines are made about 1 1/2 inches in diam-
eter. The gas pipe ratlines are smaller. The
rigid ratlines are secured to the shrouds
by lashings.

In the old style the ratlines ran clear
across the shrouds from side to side, mak-
ing as many ladders as there were spaces
between the shrouds. The modern tenden-
cy is toward fewer ladders, though the
practice in this respect varies somewhat.
On a fine, large American ship, having
oak ratlines, now lying at a South street
wharf, the ratlines reach only between
two shrouds, thus forming a single ladder
on each side of each lower mast. This is
held to be sufficient, for two men can
mount to the top at the same time, one
on each side. On an American bark now
at South street the rigid ratlines extend
to three shrouds, thus making two lad-
ders. On a big four masted British iron
barkentine now lying in South street there
are rigid ratlines forming single ladders.
A large British iron ship lying there has
single ladders of rigid ratlines, and also,
between the other shrouds, ratlines of
ratlines stuff. Rigid ratlines are used
also nowadays on steamers.

These modern ratlines are perfectly
spaced—as indeed the old time ratlines al-
ways were—and with their perfect straight-
ness they present a somewhat prim appear-
ance. They lack perhaps the picturesque-
ness of the old time ratlines, but they look
businesslike and they are vastly more con-
venient and useful.—New York Sun.

HE WOULD NOT BUDGE.

Neither Diamonds Nor Remonstrances
Fazed the Chicago Gentleman.

There were not many seats vacant in the
Indiana avenue car when the lady with
the diamonds and the daughter got on
down town. The daughter was demure
and modest. The diamonds were outspo-
ken and obtrusive. The lady, who very
evidently owned both, was large and self
satisfied.

The man with the stubby mustache sat
reading a paper next to a vacant seat. A
lot of other people were reading other pa-
pers between him and another vacant seat
which was on the end of the row and
therefore in the glaring sunlight. The
single ladies with the diamonds and the
daughter planted herself beside the man
with the stubby mustache, and evidently
expected him to move into the vacant
space to save her trouble. He had no such
intentions. He was going to sit quiet and
read his paper. She stood there for a few
seconds, tapping the floor impatiently
with her foot and glaring at him. He
knew it all the time, but he never let on.
The demure daughter stood a few feet be-
hind, awaiting developments. Finally the
portly lady could stand it no longer.
Leaning down a trifle toward the man
with the stubby mustache she snapped:

"Are you going to move or not?"
There were impudence and other things
in the tone and the speech and the man-
ner, and the man with the stubby mustache
slowly raised his eyes from his paper
until they looked full into hers and then
said:

"Not!"
The demure daughter giggled violently.
Her mother glared at her and climbed
over six people to reach the end seat in the
sunshine, and the daughter slipped into
the seat beside the man with the stubby
mustache and giggled half the way home.
—Chicago Chronicle.

Married to Help His Dog.

In the north of England, where rabbit
coursing is most in vogue, swift, well
trained dogs often win large sums in
prizes. It is therefore little to be wonder-
ed at that the owners of these animals
should bestow so much attention upon them.

An old Yorkshire collier, well known
for his success in the coursing field, re-
cently surprised all his mates by marry-
ing a very unprepossessing pauper woman.
He had always been reckoned a confirmed
bachelor of the sex.

"Why has he gone and got spoiled, lad
at thy age?" one of his friends asked him.
"Oh, that's not much of a tale," an-
swered the old man stolidly. "I agree with
you 'at Betsy yonder is no beauty. If she
had been, I shouldn't have wed her. But
that there dog o' mine, he was simply
pinin' for somebody to look after him
while I was away at the pit. I couldn't
bear to leave him in the house by hisself,
so I hit on the idea o' marryin' Betsy.
She's not handsome, but she's mighty
good company for the dog."—London Tel-
egraph.

To Get Rid of Flies.

Pope Stephen (A. D. 890) drove away a
plague of locusts by sprinkling the fields
with holy water, while St. Bernard de-
stroyed an innumerable multitude of flies
which filled his church and interrupted
his sermon by simply pronouncing the
words "Excommunico eas!" (I excommuni-
cate them).—Cornhill Magazine.

Statistics show that though the birth
rate of England is highest of the three
countries of the kingdom, longevity is
lowest. Scotland shows a higher percent-
age and Ireland the highest of all.

Detectives detailed to look after profes-
sional shoplifters always look to see if
their suspects are wearing gloves. A "pro-
fessional," it is declared, never works
with his gloves on.

Hear the tapping of the rain
Tapping on the window pane
Like gay, untroubled faunies
Dancing in a field of grain.

How the dew drops drip and pae
Till they press against the glass
Like the tips of tiny fingers
Of a dainty, disheveled lass.

Oh, these pains of the mist,
Jewels and for him to wait,
How they glitter as they gather
To some nature nurtured tree!
How they romp across the dim
Spaces of the day or even
In a vapor suit with Zephyr,
Elysian hide and seek with him!

Oh, the rain of field and town,
Darting, drifting, dawning down,
Careless of his brief existence
And careless of his end or frown
Wasn't it but yesterday
That we heard the shower say:
"Cheer up. Time is but a moment.
Make the most of work or play!"
—Chicago Record.

THE CHOICEST COMPLIMENT.

The Author of "Little Women" Receives
It From an Indignant Girl.

One day a very pleasant faced lady came
in and asked for something "very nice
and new" to read. A copy of "Little
Women" had just come in, and I had it
snuggly tucked up under my arm, ready to
send it out. I liked this woman very
much; there was something about her
which appealed very strongly to me, and I
was moved to give her the best I had. So
I took a little volume from under my
arm and handed it to her, telling her that
it was the sweetest and nicest book I
had, and that I was glad to be able to give
it to her. She took it from my hand,
looked it over for a moment, then tossed
it carelessly down, saying:

"I've seen that before."
"Isn't it just beautiful?" I exclaimed,
thinking that my enthusiasm would meet
with the usual response. Judge of my
disappointment and surprise.

"It's a good enough thing, I dare say,"
was the indifferent reply.

That was too much for me, and I sprang
to the defense of the book. For a wonder
—I have never been quite sure how it hap-
pened; I think it must have been because
the editor wished to get rid of the per-
sistent schoolgirl who was bothering him to
such an extent—I had been given the book
to review for a Boston paper, and I am
afraid my indignation that I quoted
the entire review to my helpless victim.

She smiled sweetly, and then, choosing a
book without my assistance, turned away.
I went up to the desk to send my rejected
volume to some one who did want it, when
the head librarian spoke to me:
"Do you know who that was whom you
were serving?"

"No," I said, "I'm sure I don't."

"Well, it was the author of 'Little Women,'
Miss Louisa Alcott."

"And I have been abusing her because
she wouldn't take her own book from the
library!"

Just then I heard a ringing laugh, and,
looking down to the front of the library,
I saw the lady to whom I had been reading
a lecture on her lack of appreciation of
my cherished book in close conversation
with the proprietor. Both were laughing,
and just as I turned both looked in my di-
rection, and the proprietor beckoned to me
to come to him. I was presented to Miss
Alcott, who took my hand in hers and
said to me:

"My dear, that was the choicest and
sweetest compliment I have had paid my
little book. I thank you for it."

That was the beginning of the most
cherished friendship of my whole life—a
friendship which lasted until the object of
my devoted affection passed beyond this
earth.—Success.

Submarine Navigation.

Captain Royal B. Bradford of the navy
said the other day:
"It is a mistake to suppose that Jules
Verne was the inventor of submarine
navigation. A man of the name of Bush-
nell, a graduate of Yale college and a res-
ident of Connecticut, built a submarine
boat that rendered practical service during
the Revolutionary war. He was also the
inventor of the torpedo, and his achieve-
ments are described in a postscript 100
years ago entitled 'The Battle of the
Kegs.'"

"One day while the British were occupy-
ing New York and their fleets were an-
chored in New York harbor an army ser-
geant of the name of Lee got inside of
Bushnell's submarine boat, which was
built in the shape of a turtle, and navigated
all around under the water among the
British ships. He propelled himself
with paddle wheels that were worked by
cranks with his feet, so that his arms were
free. When he got in sight of the fleet, he
sunk his craft and worked along under
water with the intention of attaching a
clockwork to the hull of the flagship, a
tremendous big frigate, but when he got
alongside the bottom he found she was
copper sheathed. He did not have the
proper tools to cut the copper away, so he
had to work with a wooden screw. He
penetrated the sheathing, but struck a
rivet or some other piece of iron and had
to give it up. When he got clear, he let
his boat rise to the surface of the water
and paddled back to the patriot lines in
safety."—Exchange.

Clubs in Boston.

He who invades the social or club life of
Boston will find much to surprise. Clubs
rule with an ever increasing power. No
city in the United States possesses so
many clubs of all shades, from the exclu-
sively society to the exclusively crank. It
would be difficult to mention a cult that
is not represented. Hundreds of Boston
people make going to the club the sole oc-
cupation of their lives. Their days are of
three stages—morning clubs, afternoon
clubs and evening clubs, with occasional
all night clubs. At these club meets enor-
mous quantities of tea are drunk. Tea
and Browning are Boston beverages. It
is said the tea habit is becoming alarm-
ingly productive of various physical and men-
tal ills. Many physicians have scores of
women patients who are suffering from
some form of nervous disease as a result
of excessive tea drinking. At these club
organizations the topics that engage two-
thirds of the time are occultism and
Browning. Boston is determined to solve
Browning if it takes 100 years.—New
York Sun.

Undecorated.

Miss Williston—How is it, colonel, that
you have no medals! All the other officers
in your regiment have lots of them.
Colonel Coputon—Well, you see, I don't
belong to any bicycle clubs and never made
a century run in my life.—Chicago News.

Sir Robert Peel established the Irish
constabulary and in so doing perpetuated
his own name in Ireland. The Irish con-
stabulary immediately were dubbed the
"peelers" and the "bobbies."

Take Her and May the Lord Have Mercy
on Your Soul!

Delaney Wallingford hesitated with his
hand upon the knob of the door to the
private office. He was about to ask Henry
Faversham for the hand of his beautiful
daughter. For a moment the young man
was inclined to procrastinate, but he drew
himself together at last and walked in.

"The rich man received him kindly and
asked him to sit down. Before Wallingford
had begun upon the subject that was
nearest his heart, however, the voice of
Mrs. Faversham was heard in the outer
office, and her husband requested his vis-
itor to step into an adjoining room until
the lady had got through with him.

"Look here!" said the mother of the
only girl that Delaney Wallingford had
ever loved as she rushed into her hus-
band's presence. "I want you to give an
account of yourself! You didn't get home
until long after the hour I set for you last
night, and you have a guilty look. Who's
that young woman out there in the front
office—that brazen thing with clothes that
are rich for any working girl to wear?
Where do you intend to take your lunch
today? I'm going to go along with you!
Here, I need \$150. Indorse this check.
Let me see those letters in that pigeonhole!
You're up to something, Henry Favers-
ham, and I'm going to find out what it is!
Discharge that girl out there today and
get a homey one! I'll be down here again
tomorrow to see whether you have obeyed
my orders or not. When you get home to-
night—and see that you're on time—I'll
have some more to say to you. Remember,
I expect you to come to Murkley's for your
lunch. I haven't time to talk to you this
morning. Give me those letters you have
in your pocket!"

One of her lady friends was waiting for
her outside in the carriage, so she had to
leave him long before she had finished her
remarks.
When Mr. Faversham was alone again,
Delaney Wallingford returned and sat
down in front of the benevolent looking
old gentleman, who asked him to proceed
with the business in hand.
"Your daughter Gladys," the young
man said—"we love each other. I have
come to ask you for her."

There was deep pity in the look that
Henry Faversham bestowed upon his vis-
itor and after a long silence he said:

"I've always had a sort of liking for
you. I've thought you were a pretty sensi-
ble sort of chap. You heard what was
said in here a few moments ago, didn't you?"
Delaney confessed that he had heard it
all.

"Well, all right, then. My conscience
is clear. Take her, and may the Lord
have mercy on your soul! Her mother
was sweet and kind once!"

When they shook hands, Delaney Wal-
lingford saw tears in the old man's eyes.—
Cleveland Leader.

Ants That Go to Sea.

There are certain ants that show won-
derful intelligence, and the "driver ants"
not only build boats, but launch them too.
Only these boats are formed of their own
bodies.

They are called "drivers" because of
their ferocity. Nothing can stand before
the attacks of these little creatures. Large
pythons have been killed by them in a sin-
gle night, while chickens, lizards and other
animals in western Africa flee from
them in terror. To protect themselves
from the heat they erect arches under
which numerous armies of them pass in
safety.

Sometimes the arch is made of grass
and earth gummed together by some secre-
tion, and again it is formed by the bodies
of the larger ants, which hold themselves
together by their strong nippers while the
workers pass under them.

At certain times of the year freshets
overflow the country inhabited by the
"driver," and it is then that these ants go
to sea. The rain comes suddenly, and the
walls of their houses are broken by the
flood, but instead of coming to the surface
in scattered hundreds and being swept off
to destruction, out of the ruins rises a
black ball that rides safely on the water
and drifts away.

At the first warning of danger the little
creatures run together and form a solid
body of ants, the weaker in the center.
Often this ball is larger than a common
cricket ball, and in this way they float
about until they lodge against some tree,
upon the branches of which they are soon
safe and sound.—Pearson's Weekly.

Coronets.

It is a mistake to suppose that dukes,
marquises and other noble Britons sleep
in their coronets. In fact, they never wear
them at all except at the coronation of the
sovereign, when they put on their coronets
at the precise moment when the prince of
England places the crown upon the anointed
brow of the king or queen. And when a peer
or peeress dies, the coronet is again
used at the funeral, being placed in the
coffin or borne on a purple cushion be-
hind the bier by one of the attendants.
That is the extent to which the coronet is
used according to the official rules and
regulations. But sometimes they are made
to do other odder things than those for
which they were intended. They are made
of silver gilt, edged with ermine and lined
inside with a purple velvet cap topped with
a gold tassel and are quite ornamental
baubles. One belonging to a noble mar-
quis, which was sold at auction in London,
had been out in half and arranged to serve
as brackets for candlesticks. Lord Byron's
silver coronet fell into the hands of the
late George W. Childs of Philadelphia and
was put to an even more ignominious use.
Dressed of its purple velvet cap and crim-
son border, he turned it upside down and
found that it made a very serviceable
stand for a chafing dish.—San Francisco
Argonaut.

Americans? No Such Thing.

"The only thing you don't see on this
street," said a conductor of a street car on
West Broadway, "is an American. But
there ain't no Americans, anyway, except
the Indians, and a schochina told me
that they don't come over here. She
found some bones in the Virginia
just like some bones they found in Nor-
way, and under the same distance of
ground, so I presume the hill builders—
these people that lived in mud houses—
are the real Americans. But them, too, were
yellow and came from China, so there
ain't no Americans, and never have been,"
concluded the street car conductor com-
placently as he went into the car to collect
a fare from some foreigner.—New York
Commercial Advertiser.

Quiet In Taste, But—

Mrs. A.—I think your husband is a very
quiet dresser.
Mrs. B.—If I'm I might change your
opinion if you heard him looking for his
clothes some mornings.—Brooklyn Life.

It Is No Longer Literature's Store-
house or Den of Geniuses.

One of the instances illustrating that
the fashion of the world changes is the
new estimate set by those who build
houses on the garret. In modern houses
the garret is made much of and is as
carefully finished off as any of the rooms
in the house, while in the old time the
garret was the unfinished part of the
house, the remainder. It was the far-
thest from the living and grand rooms of
the house. In tenement houses it was
the cheapest part of the house, unless the
cellar or basement be excepted.

The garret in private houses was the
receptacle of things worn, wasted and
retired from active service. It was a
refuge for human creatures who might
come under the head of diseased and left.
Yet it was in these poor and ancient days
of the garret that it made its great
name, for associated in the garret were
poverty and genius. In the days of Pope
authorship became closely linked with
the garret. Dr. Johnson, Dick Steele
and Goldsmith had their garrets days in
Grub street, and the "high living" asso-
ciated with "high thinking" existed in
other days and other capitals, else the
world would not have known Keats and
his song of "The Garret," with its
melodious refrain of "give me my garret
and my twenty years."

The garret in the city will be found
spoken of in literature generally as asso-
ciated with poverty, sometimes with
crime; but not so in the country. The
garret of the village and of the farm is
another sort of place. This has no dark
or sordid or painful memories. It was
rude and unlovely—one large room, dis-
tributed by such partitions as might
be made of canvas and the like—but it
was not associated with pain or action. Boys
who slept in garrets slept well, even
though the stars shone through the roof
and in winter the ragrant snow sifted
through on the counterpane. The sleep-
ers in the garret had the great advantage
of hearing the music of the rain on the
roof, supported by the heavy bass of the
thunder.

The rural garret was the storehouse of
things past, the place where the relics of
the last generation were hid away. To
children—the latest comes in the world—
it was therefore a Herculean or Pompei-
an or even a longer secreted Troy. In
it were the uniforms of the militia which
long ago crossed a stream darker than
Washington's Delaware; dresses short in
waist and narrow and long in skirt, and
even "bruised arms" were hung up there.
Books which had lost their covers and
interest to a former generation were con-
signed to garrets, to be read again with
glowing or flaring eyes by young discov-
eries.

The garret has lost its old tenants, the
authors. They have descended to the
first floor and the front room. Perhaps
they are not so near heaven now as in
the former days. Literature has grown a
greater and more profitable trade. The
change is a good one, but somehow
greater names do not rise than those
made famous of yore in close proximity
to the rafters. The old garret, however,
in memory grows a brighter place than
it was in fact. Some garrets fill up with
a golden glow.—Kansas City Star.

When Joubert Joked.

A London journalist has an amusing
reminiscence of the late General Joubert
upon the occasion of the dinner in his
honor at the Hotel Metropole in Decem-
ber, 1890. The press man referred to
representing one of the London dailies
was about to enter the hotel when he
met a colleague hurrying in another di-
rection, who asked him if he was going
to the dinner. "Yes," he replied indig-
nantly, "and a pretty report I am likely
to turn out. I am told that this old
duffer Joubert will either speak in Dutch
or in such fearful English that no one
can understand him. It will have to be
translated."

When Joubert, who, of course, spoke
excellent English, had finished his speech,
the reporter was not a little dismayed to
receive from one of the waiters a note
upon which was written, "General Joubert
will be pleased to supply a transla-
tion of his speech if necessary."
The Boer general had been passing and
had overheard the uncomplimentary re-
ference to his English.—London Echo.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Plans have been completed for the in-
auguration of Governor Dole of Hawaii on
June 14.

Medals have been awarded at the Paris
exposition to James McNeil Whistler
and John Singer Sargent, the American
painters.

The old building at East Haddam,
Conn., in which Nathan Hale taught
school has been dedicated as a memorial
to the martyr.

Prominent negroes at a meeting in
Philadelphia decided to organize a na-
tional negro party and put a negro presi-
dential ticket in the field.

Captain I. T. Jobe, late of the United
States volunteer service, has been sen-
tenced to two years in the penitentiary.
Jobe was charged with having forged
transportation orders on the govern-
ment and personating officers.

Governor Roosevelt has issued an or-
der dismissing from service in the na-
tional guard Major Clinton H. Smith of
the Seventy-first regiment. This action
was taken on recommendation of the
board of inquiry which examined Major
Smith to determine his fitness to con-
tinue as an officer in the guard. It is the
outgrowth of the participation of the
regiment in the battle at San Juan Hill,
Santiago, Cuba, at which time Smith
was lieutenant colonel.

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That cannot be excelled for
style, fit and workman-
ship.

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The lightest and easiest run-
ning bicycle in the world. Come
and trade in your old wheel.

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handmade wall papers, that range in
price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suit-
able for any room, and of exquisite
colorings and artistic patterns. Only
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THE HERALD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1900.

CITY BRIEFS

Buffalo Bill is at Biddeford today.
Green's Nervina. Gibbs Grocery
Co.

No arrivals reported at this port to-
day.

The York electric line was a busy one
during the day.

Fourth of July will be the next great
day to celebrate.

Lost—A bunch of keys. Return to
P. K. & Y. office.

Napha borax soap 6 for 25 cents; at
the Globe Grocery Co.

Ladies shirt waists, over one hun-
dred styles, at the Globe Grocery Co.

Conner, photographer studio, (for-
merly Nickerson's), No. 1 Congress
street.

The regular monthly meeting of the
Portsmouth Yacht club occurs this
evening.

Best place to buy oil cloth for floors,
and largest assortment, is at the Globe
Grocery Co.

Only about 20 ladies' suits left at the
Globe Grocery Co. cloak room, and
they are a big bargain.

People can learn a lesson in advertis-
ing from the circus and traveling
shows. It pays to advertise.

Rubber heels become very popular
and John G. Mott is fitting out "the lo-
cal public with an excellent article

Upon invitation of Major Fiske, U.
S. A., a party of society people attended
the afternoon performance of the Wild
West show.

Lots of money made on New York
Stock Exchange with \$30. Send for
particulars. ARCHIBALD AINSLIE, 34
Broadway, New York.

Officer Shannon arrested a drunk at
the corner of Market square and Daniel
street this noon. The man had braced
his back against the electric light pole
at the corner and had settled into a pro-
found sleep.

A nine-hour schedule for linemen
of the New England Telephone and
Telegraph companies all over the
country, is now in force. The wages
remain the same, as under the ten-hour
schedule.

The local base ball game, postponed
from Wednesday, between the Unity
club and the high school teams, will be
played at the bicycle park, tomorrow
afternoon. The game will be played at
2:15, the price of admission being twenty
cents. The ladies will be admitted
free.

OBSEQUIES.

The last sad rites over the remains of
George H. Fernald, were held at the
home of his sister, Mrs. John E. Grant,
Rogers road, on Thursday afternoon, at
two o'clock, Rev. E. C. Hall, pastor of
the Second Christian church, officiating.
The floral tributes were many and very
beautiful. The pall bearers were: Oliver
P. Philbrick, George Kimball, Fred
E. Dinsmore, Walter Lyden.

The funeral of Orville D. Bryant of
Biddeford, formerly of Portsmouth, was
held at his home in that city on Thurs-
day afternoon. The service was con-
ducted by Rev. C. K. Flanders, pastor
of the First Baptist church, Adams
street, and the ceremony was simple and
without singing in deference to a wish
of the deceased. The burial was at
Greenwood cemetery, the bearers being
Stillman Emerson, representing the
U. S. Grant post, G. A. R.; James
Leavitt, representing the Luconia mill
overseers and employees; (Graham, N.
Weymouth, from the Knights of Pythias;
and James Road from the Old Fellows.
Mr. Bryant was a member of lodges of
Old Fellows and Knights of Pythias in
Portsmouth, and a delegate from this
city attended the funeral.

"TAKE HEED WILL SURELY 'SPEED."

Be sure to heed the first symptoms of
indigestion, nervousness and impure
blood, and thus avoid chronic dyspepsia,
nervous prostration and all evils pro-
duced by bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla
is your safeguard. It quickly sets
the stomach right, strengthens and
quiets the nerves, purifies, enriches and
vitalizes the blood and keeps up the
health tone.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's
Pills. 25c.

CAUSING WIDESPREAD IN- TEREST.

The recent articles which appeared in
the *Gazette* from the various candidates
for congress have awakened interest all
over the county. The articles were
forwarded to the *Gazette* by the candi-
dates as their personal answers to the
questions submitted to them. The
state press has found space for lengthy
discussions of the claims set forth by
the candidates.

SHEEHAN KNOCKED OUT.

Wild West Showman Badly Used
Up.

Unknown Thugs Leave Him Lying,
Bloody, In Junkies Avenue.

Broken Ribs And Bad Scalp Wound
—Now In Cottage Hospital.

When Buffalo Bill's Wild West show
pulled out of Portsmouth this morn-
ing, it left one of its former employees
in the Cottage hospital here, suffering
from two broken ribs and a very severe
scalp wound. Richard Sheehan, who
gives his home as Boston and his age as
thirty-six years, is the man thus badly
used up.

It looks strongly as if Sheehan was
shamefully abused by some of his fel-
low employees with the show, although
it is not yet known just who his assail-
ants were.

Sheehan was found wallowing in his
own blood, on the Jenkins avenue
bridge, about 9:30 o'clock Thursday
evening, by J. W. Lowd, who was com-
ing back to the city from the circus
grounds. Lowd, who was alone, dis-
covered the prostrate form of a man
lying dangerously close to the railing
on the foot passage of the bridge, and
proceeded to arouse him. Upon taking
hold of the man's hand, he found it
wet with blood and at once suspected
foul play.

With the assistance of two or three
other men who happened along just
then, Lowd got the stranger to his feet.

One of the party lighted a match
and then the deplorable plight of the
knocked-out man became fully appar-
ent. Blood was running down over his
forehead and face, and his features
gave evidence of extreme pain.

Sheehan seemed to be sober enough
and even waxed quite indignant at
the insinuation of one of the men,
that he was drunk. "I'm not drunk,"
he retorted, "I'm as sober as you are."

After considerable difficulty, Sheehan
was deposited at the police station.
On the way, he frequently complained
of sickening pain about his ribs and
insisted upon stopping to rest.

When the men brought Sheehan into
the station, it was at once seen that he
was in urgent need of a surgeon, so
Dr. Towle was called and came prompt-
ly. He proceeded to sew up the gash
in Sheehan's scalp, which required four
stitches.

Then he examined the injured man's
ribs and found that two of them were
fractured, one of them badly. After
treating them, Sheehan was put into a
hack, (summoned from McCue's stable),
and removed to the hospital.

Sheehan told the officers that he had
been working with the show three or
four days only. On Thursday morn-
ing, when he went to get his dinner
check, he was told that his services
were no longer required, for the reason
that he had been late in reporting with
his "gang," earlier in the day. Conse-
quently he quit, after drawing the money
due him.

He claims that four or five showmen
set upon him while he was walking
along Jenkins avenue in the evening—
just at what hour, he does not know—
and laid him out in short order. He
thinks that they wanted to rob him of
the pay that he had drawn.

Sheehan has no relatives in this
country. He was born in Ireland.

A FRESH SAILOR.

Arrested by Officer Kelley and Fined
in Police Court For Drunkenness.

W. P. Irving, a sailor from the Mon-
ongahela was arrested on Congress
street at 6:20 this morning for being
drunk and disorderly. He was a
troublesome subject and was landed
behind the bars after a struggle.

He was arraigned in police court at
ten o'clock and given a fine of \$5 and
costs taxed at \$6.90.

As he stated that he had rather go to
jail than pay the fine, he may go to jail
in default.

TO EXTEND THE SLIP.

The brow of the ferry slip at the
Cove street landing of the P. K. & Y.
in this city will be repaired this week
and extended several feet. In case of
very low tides it will not be necessary
to use plank to get teams on and off
the new boat. The brow was recently
damaged by the tug Howell and has
since remained in this condition.

WATER FRONT NEWS.

Sailed, June 8.—Schooner John Braco
well for coal port; Viking, do.

PERSONALS

Robert Patterson leaves on Monday
for Sorrento.

Miss Velma Travis of York beach was
in town on Thursday.

James Rowe and wife of Brentwood
were in town on Thursday.

Mrs. Mabel Hussey of York Beach
was in town on Thursday.

Rev. John A. Goss of Haverhill,
Mass., is visiting in the city.

Messrs. Fred York and Ed. Eno of
Exeter were in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Grace Ellison of Newmarket is
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davis
of Cabot street.

Dennis McQuaid and James O'Rourke
of Dover were visitors to this city
on Thursday.

Miss Beatrice Foster, daughter of
Paymaster Joseph Foster, is said to be
much improved.

Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Everingham of
Laconia are this week the guests of rela-
tives in this city.

Chester York, Karl Gates, and Geo.
Chase of York Beach, were visitors in
this city on Thursday.

The families of Hon. Frank Jones
and Mrs. Charles A. Sinclair are to pass
the summer at Sorrento.

Mrs. Benjamin Parker is at San
Francisco on her way home, after a visit
of two years in California.

Mrs. J. H. Shannon of this city, who
has been the guest of friends in New
market, has returned home.

Ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney of Manchester
was a visitor here today, on his way to
his summer home at Rye beach.

Mrs. Clarence Joy of Farmer street
has gone on a visit of several weeks to
relatives at Sprig Harbor, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Etta Harris of Manchester, who
has been the guest of Mrs. W. H. Toner
for several weeks, has returned home.

William Brooks and wife of White
island, Isles of Shoals, are passing a few
days at their former home in Kittery
Point.

Joseph Foster, Jr., of Harvard, has
been called to his home on Middle
street by the serious illness of his sis-
ter, Miss Beatrice Foster.

Miss Florence Hill is the guest of
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Hill,
she having returned from her studies in
New York for the summer.

Lightkeeper William Williams and
Mrs. Charles Williams and child have
returned to Boon island, after a few
days' visit to Kittery Point.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. A. Cleaves, from the Alabama
to the Indiana as navigator.

Lieut. S. E. W. Kettle, from the of-
fice of naval intelligence to the Indi-
ana.

Lieut. W. W. Phelps, from the bu-
reau of navigation to the Indiana.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard, from the com-
mand of the Stringham to the Massa-
cusssets.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, from the bu-
reau of ordnance to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. C. L. Hussey, from the Con-
stellation to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. T. S. Wilson, from the Wa-
bash to the Massachusetts.

Lieutenant Commander T. M. Potts,
from the navy yard, New York, to the
Massachusetts as navigator.

Chief Boatwain P. Haley, from the
Potomac and upon discharge from the
naval hospital at Newport to home with
three weeks sick leave.

Naval Cadet L. Noa, to the Kentucky
instead of the Kearsarge.

Naval Cadet R. L. Berry, to the
Kearsarge instead of the Kentucky.

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Col-
well, to temporary duty at Pensacola,
then to Asiatic station, via Doric, sail-
ing from San Francisco June 30th.

Lieut. R. H. Jackson, to Asiatic sta-
tion, via Doric, sailing from San Fran-
cisco June 30th.

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall, from
the bureau of supplies and accounts to
the Massachusetts as relief of Paymas-
ter Peterson.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The list of pattern makers has been
extended.

The band is now complete with the
exception of one man.

A large force of painters are at work
on the Monongahela.

Two dinghies have been prepared for
shipment to Havana.

Skilled men in important trades
should register at once.

The Reina Mercedes will afford em-
ployment for three ship-keepers.

Two lieutenants, two ensigns, and four
machinists have been ordered from
Newport to this station for duty on
the Craven and Dahlgren.

Can't be perfect health without pure
blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes
pure blood. Tones and invigorates the
whole system.

READY FOR SMALL POX.

Portsmouth Very Unlikely to be
Troubled With the Disease

The prevalence of the small pox in the
surrounding cities has caused the peo-
ple of Portsmouth to ask just what
would be done if the disease should
break out here. There is considerable
satisfaction in considering the situation
to feel that we are well prepared for any
emergency.

The pest house could be ready to re-
ceive a patient or patients, in an hour's
time, but it is very unlikely that we will
be called upon to use the building for
such purpose. As far as usual condi-
tions are concerned, there is but little
danger of the disease being brought to
this city.

We do not have a settlement of
French factory operatives and the
usual existence that they lead, to con-
tend with and no emigrants land along
our water front to bring the disease
from some foreign port.

One need not fear if a case made its
appearance, it would not be re-
ported promptly to the board of health.
And if the board is called upon to take
action in such a case, it will do so as
soon as possible.

A *Herald* reporter was speaking of
the matter with a member of the board
of health, today. The member said
he thought it very improbable that it
would be required to do anything of the
kind.

"We are particularly fortunate in
this respect," he said. "It would be a
comparatively easy matter, with the
facilities that modern science and medi-
cal skill have furnished to stamp out
small pox in a city like Portsmouth,
where it is different from most cities.
We ought to congratulate ourselves
that we haven't some of the conditions
that are found in some of the larger
cities, where I am surprised that the
health boards do such good work as
they do. We have no idea what they
have to contend with, enough to dis-
courage the most of us."

YORK MAN ON TRIAL.

Stover Perkins, Who Was Indicted
For Keeping a Liquor Nuisance.

Stover Perkins of York is on trial in
the supreme court at Alfred under a
nuisance indictment for selling li-
quor. He was tried on a similar
charge at the January term, but the
jury disagreed and an-
other indictment was found by the
grand jury at this term.

The state put many witnesses on the
stand and occupied the entire forenoon,
the object being to prove that Perkins
sold liquor from Oct. 1, 1899, to Jan. 1,
1900, and that it was drunk on the
premises.

The defense represented by B. F.
Hamilton and B. F. Cleaves, contend
that after Perkins was indicted at the
May term last year, he did not sell any
liquor.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VES- SELS.

The gunboat Scorpion has arrived at
Boston; the gunboat Don Juan de
Austria at Canton, China; the training
ship Adams at Bremerton, Washington,
and the flagship Baltimore, with Rear
Admiral Watson on board, at Colombo,
Ceylon. The training ship Hartford
has sailed from Fort Monroe for League
Island to transfer 300 men to the Mas-
sachusetts and the Indiana. The bat-
tleship Kearsarge will sail from New
York about June 8th to join the North
Atlantic squadron at Newport. The
battleship Kentucky will have drills in
Lynn Haven Bay, Virginia, until June
15th, when she will return to Hampton
Roads to prepare for her final trial.

Mothers lose their dread for "the
terrible second summer" when they
have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild
Strawberry in the house. Nature's
specific for bowel complaints of every
sort.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY- THREE MEN EMPLOYED ON THE NAVY YARD.

The pay rolls just completed for the
last half of May contain 763 names,
which is the largest number of men
that have been employed on the yard
for years. This is exclusive of the men
employed on new dry dock and other
contract work which brings the total
up to within a few of the one thousand
mark.

PURCHASED JERSEY COW.

Charles Main of Greenland has pur-
chased from Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.,
a registered Jersey cow. She is a first
class individual and a great milker, be-
ing very rich and persistent. The de-
mand for such cows was never better
and people in the east are gradually
waking up to the fact that it does not
pay to keep the best breeds for dairy
purposes. The proprietor of Hood farm
is proving a true benefactor to the
dairy business.

THE GUILILESS NEWSBOY.

Worked His "Angel" For "Two Cents" at
Cape and Was Happy.

Three ragged little newsboys intent upon
a game of craps attracted a half dozen
patrons into a down town alley last night.
One of the gamins, a bright, eager look-
ing chap of not more than 10, seemed to
be the language of the crowd, "up
against it," and his continued losses and
final bankruptcy excited the sympathies of
the audience, especially those of a sportive
looking individual with an exceptionally
good natured specimen of the genus "jag."
The loser quickly sized him up and made
a direct appeal, which resulted in the
handing over of a nickel, which was
quickly staked. Fortune smiled and the
nickel was doubled.

"Mus' I leave it lay?" the gamin queried
of his "angel." The "angel" hesitated
and the gamin shouted quickly, "Come
seven, for a time." Again he won, and
this time he did not have to wait, for his
latter appeal to "have it lay." This
time he lost, but the sport's sympathies
were now fully enlisted, and he willingly
produced another coin. "Play it all, kid,"
he said.

"Fi's my point. Come, five!" squealed
the "kid." And five, obedient to his sum-
mons, came. The last contribution had
been 10 cents, so the howling "urchin"
was the possessor of 20 cents, all of which
he promptly left to await the issue
of the next throw.

Again fortune favored, and 40 cents was
staked on the next turn of the dice. Los-
ing, little persuasion was needed to obtain
another dime from the now thoroughly in-
terested "angel."

Doubling his stakes each time he won
and calling on his lucker each time he
failed to pass and lost all he had previous-
ly won, the game continued for nearly an
hour, and the "angel's" patience or his
supply of small change was at last ex-
hausted.

"Not a cent," he said in answer to the
last appeal.

The gamins, with big tears in his eyes,
turned to the other spectators.

"Only a nickel," he beseeched. "I
know I kin pass." But indifference was
stamped on every countenance, and, see-
ing it, a nervous change came over the
grimy face.

"Come on, boys. Dat sucker won't
ough up no more coin, but he's a pretty
sort er guy at dat. We worked him for
more'n two cases, anyhow. Let's go
divvy up."—Chicago Times-Herald.

WEARERS OF WOODEN SHOES.

Not Confined to Foreigners, but Are Used
In American Communities.

A wagonload of wooden shoes, such as
are worn by European peasants, lay in a
heap on the floor of a woodwore dealer's
store down town in New York the other
day.

"Who wears 'em?" inquired the writer
as he looked at the stock.

"More people than you would think,"
was the answer of the dealer, "and not
only foreign born, old fashioned folks, but
quite a number of Americans. Their chief
sale is in winter. In fact, there is little
or no call for them at any other season.
Our customers are mostly dairymen, gar-
deners, farmers, brewers, dyers and men
employed in slaughter houses. Chicken
clawmen in the dressed poultry business
who stand in feathers and steam wear them
to save their shoe leather. Gardeners'
wives and daughters wear them about
home, and sometimes in the severest weath-
er in the market."

"In the cold weather car, truck and cab
drivers in New York and other cities wear
them for the reason that they are warmer
than any other footwear. Some drivers
cover them with black cloth, or blacken
them, and then tack old rubber or leather
bootlegs to the top. Worn thus the thick
soles are a great protection against frost
and one's feet are always dry. They are
also worn by street cleaners and men who
work at paving roads, especially when hot
asphalt is used, which is found to be very
destructive to leather."

Wooden shoes are now sold by the thou-
sands in New York. Some of them are
made in Maine, but most of them come
from Holland. They are made of birch,
ash and boxwood and sell retail at from 50
cents to \$1.25 a pair, according to finish
and quality.—Washington Star.

Elucidated.

"Mammy," said Pickaninny Jim,
"what does white folks mean when dey
talk ob language habbin' lots o' shades o'
meanin'?"

"Don't you know what dem is?"

"No, mammy."

"Well, I'll illustify. Dah's yob uncle,
he a black man; yob fathah, he's a dark
skin man. Yob oldest brother's a brown
skin man an yob next brother's a bright
skin man. An dar you is!"—Washington
Star.

Hardships In Alaska.

Hungry Higgins—I wouldn't mind goin'
to Klondike if it wasn't for havin' to dig
out the gold.

Woary Watkins—That ain't the worst
of it. It has to be washed after it is dug.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some
of your badly worn uphol-
stered furniture to Robert H.
Hall and have it re-uphol-
stered? It will cost but little

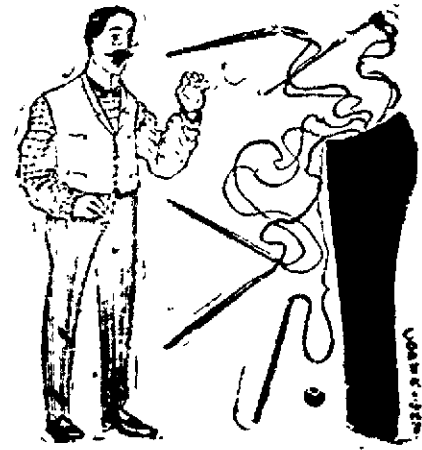
Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions
And Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hadover Street Near Market.

SHOE CUTTERS WANTED.

\$15.00 per week for good men.
Apply or write immediately.
N. L. MILLARD & CO.,
North Adams, Mass.



THE WORK OF THE NEEDLE

in the hands of one skilled in its use—
something good to see. That is why the
garments tailored here are so pleasing
The

STYLE, FIT AND FINISH

show the touch of the expert.
And there's no better goods anywhere
than those we present for inspection
Oxfords, cashmires, worsteds and
tweeds—solid colors, stripes, invis-
ible plaids and checks in refined and pleasing
designs.

JAS. HAUGH
20 High Street.

You Know That
TAYLOR,
THE CONFECTIONER.

Makes His Own High Grade
CANDIES.

He Uses The Finest Grades Of
Sugar And Other Ingredients.

Trade At
TAYLOR'S
1 Congress Street, Near High.

WIND MILLS
TANKS
AND PUMPS

Gasoline and Hot Air Engines.

Artesian Wells Drilled
ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION
EXPERIENCED MEN TO DO THE WORK

Steam, Hot Water and Hot
Air Heating.

PLUMBING AND PIPING.